The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news, accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, in addition to information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Labor is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities.—Adam Smith.

WHOLE NO. 1332 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1936 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 26, NO. 43

Landon's Position On Labor Questions

A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee Reports that He Has Favored Child Labor Amendment, Relief for Jobless, Prevailing Wage Law, Anti-Injunction Law, Social Security Legislation, and Supports Right of Labor to Organize.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Since 1933, Gov. Alf. M. Landon has made a number of vital recommendations on labor questions to the Legislature of Kansas, according to the report of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee on the "Labor Planks in the Political Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties and the Records of the Candidates for President and Vice President."

In addition the report quoted excerpts from his speech accepting the nomination of the Republican party for President favoring the right of the workers to organize in labor unions.

The record of Mr. Landon on labor matters as Governor of Kansas is set forth by the Committee in a number of excerpts from his messages to the Kansas Legislature, according to which he has recommended increased financial provision for the relief of unemployed "where adequate funds for the State Labor Department, ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution, enactment of a prevailing wage law and an anti-injunction law, and consideration of the amendment to "page security and unemployment insurance.

Unemployment Relief

With regard to relief for the unemployed the excerpts reveal that Governor Landon from 1933 to 1935 has consistently urged that care be exercised to keep taxes on property as low as possible and also to avoid an increase debt burden."

On the question of the jobless millions he told the special session of the 1933 legislature that "unemployment throughout the country is driving home the importance of spreading work among capable workers seeking employment," adding: "Labor-saving machinery has unquestionably gone a long way towards reducing the hours of labor needed to supply economic good. This situation calls attention to shorter working hours and to children working in industry."

Child Labor Amendment Supported

Concerning child labor his urged the special session to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. He said the amendment "is not of great importance in Kansas, because our state laws regulate child labor," but added "it is highly desirable that Kansas cooperate by ratifying this amendment."

He also urged the 1935 session of the legislature to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. "Kansas has many factory shops, and would not be materially affected by such legislation, but we should be willing to give support to any program for improving conditions of thousands of young boys in the industrial states of the South and East," he told the law-makers of the state, with the admonition that "this is a part of our responsibility in the new social program."

Prevailing Wage and Anti-Injunction Laws Urged

Referring to the action of the Kansas Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional a prevailing wage law enacted by a former Kansas legislature, Governor Landon said in his message to the 1935 legislature: "Kansas labor needs the protection which such a wage law would provide, and I recommend the enactment of a reasonable, valid and enforceable act."

Confronted with the fact that Kansas lacks any law limiting the power of state judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes along the lines of the Norris-La Guardia Act restricting the power of United States judges to issue labor injunctions, Governor Landon made the following statement in his message to the 1935 legislature: "I urge your consideration of the enactment of a law similar to that now on federal statute books, to prevent any possible abuses in granting injunctions in labor disputes."

Social Security Legislation

Governor Landon also directed the attention of the 1935 legislature to the increasing tendency toward federal legislation concerning unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. "The legislature," he said, "should be prepared to give careful consideration to any constructive program for this social legislation."

After the Federal Social Security Act was passed by Congress it was found that the provisions in the Kansas constitution placing the obligation to care for the aged and similar unfortunates on the counties conflicted with the federal act requiring a state unit to control the system.

To meet this condition, Governor Landon convened a special session of the legislature in 1936 and recommended that there be submitted to the voters an amendment to the state constitution giving the legislature authority to enact the laws necessary to provide the state to benefit by the federal subsidy for old-age pensions provided by the Social Security Act.

Right to Organize

Turning to the position of Governor Landon on the right of working men and women to organize in labor unions for their mutual protection, the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee included in its report the following excerpt from Governor Landon's speech accepting the Republican nomination for President:

"Another matter of deep concern is the welfare of American labor. The general well-being of our country requires that labor shall have the position and rewards of prosperity to which it is entitled.

"I firmly believe that labor has the right to protect this position and to achieve these rewards by organizing in labor unions. Surely, the history of labor in the United States has demonstrated that working conditions, wages and hours have been improved through self-organization.

"The right of labor to organize means to me the right of employes to join any type of union they prefer, whether it covers their plant, their craft or their industry. It means that, in the absence of a union contract, an employe has an equal right to join a union or to refuse to join a union.

"Under all circumstances, so states the Republican platform, employes are to be free from interference from any source, which means, I repeat, that, in the free from coercion or intimidation by the employer, any fellow employe, or any other person.

"The government must maintain itself in the position of umpire: first to protect the public interest, and second, to act as a mediator between conflicting groups.

"One of the greatest problems of this country is to develop effective methods of conciliation. Taking a dispute after it gets into a tangle and rushing it to the doorstep of the public is not the best way to handle a labor situation or any other situation."

There was also included in the Committee's report the following explanation by Governor Landon of the statement in his acceptance speech that "employes are to be free from interference from any source":

"In my statement there is nothing to suggest that I am in favor of infringing in any way the rights of free speech or free assembly. I am opposed to any such infringement. The members have the right to meet among themselves or with other of their own choice to promote organization, while employes free-dom from interference from anyone whatsoever. The workers should be fully protected in this right by the public authorities. This necessarily includes the right of a labor union to promote by lawful and proper means the organization of an unorganized industry, which includes the right to send in an organizer."

PRESIDENT'S INTEREST IN LABOR LEGISLATION BEGAN IN N. Y. SENATE

Voted for 26 Measures of Benefit to the Workers Which Were Enacted by the State Legislature During 1911 and 1912.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The interest of President Roosevelt in labor legislation assumed importance in 1911 when he began his first term as a member of the Senate of the New York State Legislature. He was a member of that body until March 17, 1913, when he resigned to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

The American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee in its report on the records of the candidates for President gives the following list of 26 labor measures which received the support of Mr. Roosevelt in the Senate during 1911 and 1912, all of them being enacted into law by the legislature and signed by the governor:

1911 Session

Wagner Factory Investigating Commission Law.

Providing for safe scaffolding in building construction and repairs.

To prohibit voluntary associations from practicing law, enacted as a restriction on solicitation of employment.

Licensing moving picture operators.

Regulating plastering in first-class cities.

Making it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to mislead one in regard to any employment or to offer to secure employment without a bona fide order.

Appropriation of $5,000 to continue the work of the Wainwright Employers' Liability Commission which was investigating the necessity for a Workmen's Compensation Law.

Providing a three-platform system based on an attendance of one to policemen in cities of the first and second class.

Giving protection to persons furnishing labor or material for the construction or repair of public buildings or public works.

Limiting the weekly working hours of drug store employes.

Providing all bakery shops to be properly equipped with drainage, sinks and clean running water.

Establishing pension funds for the clerical and uniformed forces of the street cleaning department.

Establishments among the places in which employment of children is prohibited.

Providing for licensing and regular supervision for immigrant lodging houses and employment agencies conducted by them.

1912 Session

Fifty-four Hour Working Week Bill for employed women and minors.

To submit an amendment to the state constitution to enable enactment of a compulsory workmen's law by over-ruling the decision of the courts which declared the 1910 law unconstitutional.

To improve conditions for compressed air workers in tunnels.

To increase the salaries of state hospital employes and to create a pension or retirement funds for them.

Authorizing heads of departments in New York City to pay employes injured in the discharge of their duty.

To extend the life of the Factory Investigation Commission and broadening the scope of its work.

To provide for fire drills and automatic sprinklers.

Registration of factories and regulation of unclean factories.

To prohibit the employment of women within twelve weeks of childbirth.

To regulate places of employment which produce excessive dust, gases or fumes.

Providing medical examination of children before an employment certificate is issued.

Four amendments to strengthen the provisions of existing law with reference to immigrant lodging houses and the Bureau of Industries and Immigration.

In addition to the above bills which became laws of New York State, Mr. Roosevelt during these sessions of the legislature favored a number of measures for labor which failed of enactment. They included a bill which provided for full crews on locomotives operated outside the yard limits; a cubic air bill for steam railways, which passed the senate; a bill to establish a licensing system for journeymen plumbers, and a bill to bring cannery sheds under the 54-hour law for women and minors.

His resignation to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy prevented his participating in many roll calls on labor measures during the 1913 session of the legislature, but before he became naval secretary he introduced a bill to establish the weekly one day of rest for wage earners in New York State which was enacted into law.

New York Workers Aided by Roosevelt

During Four Years as Governor of Empire State He Affixed His Signature to 21 Measures Favored by Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

President Roosevelt had considerable experience in approving labor measures while he was Governor of New York State, which office he filled for two terms beginning January 1, 1928, and ending December 31, 1932, two months before he took up his residence in the White House as the Executive of the Nation.

According to the report of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, Governor Roosevelt during this four-year period signed 21 measures of great importance to New York workers enacted by the State Legislature.

The list made public by the A. F. of L. Committee follows:

In 1930 Governor Roosevelt signed the Anti-Injunction Relief Bill, the High Grade Labor Repair Bill and the Citizen Labor Bill.

In response to complaints received, Governor Roosevelt called upon the Commissioner of Public Works on September 15, 1930, to fully enforce the Citizen Labor Law which required all contractors working on state projects to give preference to citizens of the state in taking on employes.

To prevent the incorporation of counterfeit labor unions.

Guaranteeing payment of wages on all public work performed by the contractors.

To provide a method to assure payment of wages by contractors doing highway work.

To extend the protection of the Labor Law to all excavation work.

Providing for a 10-hour work day on motor truck and motor buses.

Giving the State Industrial Board power to designate self-closing fire doors at elevator entrances.

Requiring satisfactory proof by a contractor or employer that they insured their employes with workmen's compensation insurance before a permit for construction or other improvements shall be assured.

Providing additional compensation for injured workers who may regain some earning capacity.

Making all compensation claims and awards in effect without limit on the duties assets of an insurance carrier or employer.

To authorize the Industrial Commissioner to accept a paid-up insurance policy to cover contingent liability of a subscriber under the State Compensation Law.

Amalgamating in one group improving amendments to the Labor Law to the Men's Compensation Law.

To extend the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law to members of the New York State Employe's Retirement System.

To protect the interest of insured members of the railroad brotherhoods.

To provide for the acceptance by the state of the benefits of the federal act for state aid for vocational schools.

Giving preference on court calendars to actions brought by persons entitled to workmen's compensation benefits but who decide to sue a third party.

Authorizing the Medical Board of the Teachers' Retirement System of New York City to designate a doctor to make medical examinations for pension purposes.

Relating to exits in tenement houses where manufacturing is carried on.

Authorizing a state bond issue of thirty million dollars to provide for unemployment relief.

Appropriating five million dollars for immediate relief and for work relief and home relief for the unemployed and continuing the present State Unemployment Relief Commission in office for another year.

In addition to signing the above labor measures, Governor Roosevelt, according to the A. F. of L. Committee report, vetoed three labor bills which were opposed by organized labor.

Mastick Bill which would weaken the provisions of the Education Law for ventilation of school rooms.

Heffernan Bill imposing a residence qualification for school teachers in New York City that are not required of any other state or city employes.

Gates Bill weakening the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law as to illegal employment of minors in hazardous occupations.

Wicks Bill which discriminated against the employment of members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union of New York City.

Moffat Bill which would have cancelled all franchises for primary elections where no contest was set up during a prescribed period prior to primary election day, thus depriving the voters of right of free selection on primary day by nominating and writing in their own candidates.

HUTCHESON RESIGNS FROM AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President Browne of Stage Employes and President Flore of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Are Named Fourteenth and Fifteenth Vice Presidents.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—William L. Hutcheson, in a letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, tendered his resignation as tenth vice president of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Hutcheson is president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He was elected to the Executive Council by the 1934 convention, which increased the number of vice presidents from eight to 15, and was re-elected by the 1935 convention. His resignation, which was accepted by the Executive Council, still leaves the Carpenters' Brotherhood represented on that body by Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood and first vice president of the A. F. of L.

The Executive Council had already accepted the resignation of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as seventh vice president. Mr. Dubinsky, like Mr. Hutcheson, was elected to the Executive Council by the 1934 convention and re-elected by the 1935 convention. He resigned last August following the decision of the Executive Council that the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which he was a member, was a dual organization within the American Federation of Labor and endeavoring to overthrow the declared policy of organization policy adopted by a majority vote of the delegates attending the 1935 convention.

To fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Mr. Hutcheson and Mr. Dubinsky, the Executive Council named George L. Berry, president of the International Alliance of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, as fourteenth vice president, and Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, as fifteenth vice president.

As a result of these appointments, Mr. Berry, Mr. Bates, who was twelfth vice president, becomes tenth vice president; Mr. Daly, Mr. Dalrymple, who was thirteenth vice president, becomes eleventh vice president; W. D. Mahon, who was fourteenth vice president, becomes twelfth vice president, and Felix H. Knight, who was fifteenth vice president, becomes thirteenth vice president.

AFL COMMITTEE IS READY FOR PARLEY WITH C. I. O.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The committee set up by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to confer with the committee representing the organizations having membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of reconciliation and of terminating the split within the A. F. of L. caused by the establishment and activities of the C. I. O., notified Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, that it was ready to proceed with the conferences authorized by the Council.

The action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in appointing the committee was taken in response to a request of the convention of the Hatters' Union, recently held here, and transmitted to the Council by Mr. Zaritsky.

The A. F. of L. Committee consists of George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Frank Knight, president of the Railway Carmen of America, and Matthew Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

The letter of the A. F. of L. committee to Mr. Zaritsky was intended for transmission to the organizations affiliated with the C. I. O., and when the committee was ready to enter into conference without delay and without immediate word from Zaritsky that any one or more or all of the organizations associated with the C. I. O. to submit the questions at issue, "including the complete restoration of the former status of the organizations associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Mr. Woll said that "the next move is up to our friends on the other side," adding: "The Executive Council and the committee have shown a most conciliatory attitude. We are now waiting for the C. I. O. to name its committee. I feel certain that once we get around the table an agreement will be facilitated. Where there is a will there is a way."

Mr. Zaritsky stated that he had transmitted the letter of the A. F. of L. committee to the executive board of the C. I. O. and that he looked forward to the prompt appointment of a committee by the C. I. O. to enter into negotiations with the committee representing the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

"The door for negotiations has been, I feel, opened wide," Mr. Zaritsky declared. "I hope every effort will be made to keep it open and unobstructed to the end that peace and harmony in the labor movement may be fully restored with the least possible delay and to the permanent benefit of the workers organized and unorganized."

"It would be unfortunate if the existing rift in the ranks of American labor should be made permanent because a formula for the restoration of unity cannot be found," Mr. Zaritsky continued. "It would be doubly unfortunate if the break should become permanent not because a basis for peace could not be found, but because of a delay in obtaining a conference at which peace terms can be discussed."

Memphis Gets U. S. Funds For Municipal Power Line

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced that the city of Memphis, Tenn., had been given a grant of $2,092,000 for the construction of a municipal electric distribution system. Power will be purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The system will serve about 30,000 Memphis business establishments and homes. The plant will cost $4,872,000, the difference between this amount and the federal grant being furnished by Memphis.

Roosevelt's Labor Record As President

Signs Forty-seven Bills Beneficial to the Workers Enacted by 73rd and 74th Congresses.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4, 1933.

One of his first official acts was to call a special session of the Seventy-third Congress, which opened on March 9, 1933.

The Seventy-fourth Congress adjourned on June 20, 1936.

Between these two dates—March 9, 1933 and June 20, 1936—the Congress of the United States enacted and President Roosevelt signed 47 bills favorable to labor, according to the report of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee on "Labor Planks in the Political Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties and the Records of the Candidates for President and Vice President."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor approved the report of the Committee and ordered it sent to thousands of labor unions.

The Non-Partisan Committee consists of the following, all of whom are members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council: William Green, chairman; Frank Morrison, secretary; G. M. Bugniazet, Thomas A. Rickert, Matthew Woll and Felix H. Knight.

Importance of Election Stressed

Declaring that "No issue before the people is of such vital importance as the selection of a President and Vice President of the United States," the report of the Committee continued:

"Both political parties have nominated candidates and adopted platforms which have been submitted to the people for their approval. This pamphlet contains the labor planks in the platforms of both political parties and the records of the candidates for President and Vice President.

"The Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee appeared before the Resolutions Committee of both parties. The following comments are based upon planks which labor desired incorporated in the two platforms. The result was reported to a meeting of the Executive Council October 16, 1936. Whereupon, the following was unanimously adopted as following declaration made in 1932:

Council Explains Non-Partisan Policy

"The American Federation of Labor has found from experience that the best interests of its entire membership have been protected and conserved through a strict adherence to a non-partisan political policy. This procedure requires that the platforms of the political parties be carefully studied, the records of candidates for office must be carefully studied and scrutinized. When all such political information is made available the individual members of organized labor invariably support candidates for office who are known to be friendly and sympathetic toward the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor and who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the members and representatives of organized labor.

"The wisdom of such action is clearly apparent when it is considered that the American Federation of Labor is composed of men and women who entertain different political opinions. They are not required to become identified with or to support any political party when they become members of the American Federation of Labor.

"After giving consideration to all these facts the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the membership of the American Federation of Labor should continue to adhere to its non-partisan political policy during the ensuing political campaign.

"All information regarding platforms, candidates and their records will be compiled by the Non-Partisan Political Committee and submitted to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor so that they may exercise their political judgment in a way which will be to the individual and collective interest of all working men and women.

"In conformity with this declaration and decision of the Executive Council, the Non-Partisan Political Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to file a record with national and international unions, state federations of labor, central bodies and directly chartered local unions, transmitting to them copies of the platforms of the two political parties and the records of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States together with a copy of this declaration.

"Furthermore, the records of candidates for the Governorship and of men in the different states and candidates for the House of Representatives shall be supplied for general distribution throughout the different states and congressional districts.

Scope of Report

Following this introduction the report includes the labor planks submitted by the Non-Partisan Committee to the platform committee of the 1932 Republican and Democratic National Conventions, digests in parallel columns the planks pertaining to labor in both platforms; gives the labor record of Mr. Roosevelt as a member of the New York State Senate from 1911 to 1913, as Governor of New York State during 1929 and 1932-1932, and as President of the United States since March 4, 1933; quotes excerpts from addresses by Governor Landon on labor in his campaign for the Republican party Presidency in 1936 and in his speech accepting the nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and lists the record on federal labor legislation of John Nance Garner, Democratic candidate for Vice President, in the House of Representatives from 1903 to 1933.

Because Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for Vice President, "has never been elected to representative in Congress or any legislature," the Committee said that "his record is not known."

Urges Election of Labor's Friends

In accordance with the traditional non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, the Committee made no recommendations, leaving it entirely to the members to determine from the platform declarations and the records of the candidates how to vote on election day.

Reflecting this non-partisan policy, the Committee concluded its report with the following admonition:

"All organized wage earners and their sympathizers should go to the polls in every country to vote on election day. Those who do not vote are neglecting a most important obligation as American citizens.

"It must be remembered that the American labor movement is not a party, but an organization devoted to the principles of democracy and the preservation of right-conquering freedom and justice.

"We must remember to

"Reward our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for Senator, Congressman or other offices; whether executive, legislative, or judicial."

NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL POLICY OF A. F. OF L. IS REAFFIRMED

National Campaign Committee Urges Workers to Elect Friends of Labor and Defeat Labor's Enemies Regardless of Party Labels—Executive Council Orders Committee's Report Sent to Labor Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Strong reaffirmation of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, which ignores political parties and seeks the election to public office of candidates who are friendly to the workers' interests and the defeat of candidates who oppose the workers, was contained in the report of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee on "Labor Planks in the Political Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties and the Records of the Candidates for President and Vice President."

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(From October 19 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

HUTCHESON TELLS WHY HE LEFT AFL COUNCIL

Indianapolis, Ind. (AFLNS).—William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, made public the following letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, tendering his resignation as tenth vice president of the Federation:

"Knowing the rules of the Council generally, that a member not attending a Council meeting is bound by the action of the majority of the Council, and being unable to attend the present meetings of the Council, at which time the question of organization will be considered, and not knowing or being familiar with what will be in the report, and not desirous of having my name signed to something that I know nothing about, I have come to the conclusion that the reasonable and logical procedure is for me to resign from the Council.

"Therefore I hereby present my resignation as a member of the American Federation of Labor."

Engraving and Printing who were not included in the 1935 law.

Retirement Act for railroad employes of Alaska.

Repealing radio zone law for broadcasting stations which will benefit WLW.

Amending Davis-Bacon Act to provide that prevailing rate of wages be predetermined on every contract in excess of $2,000 and requiring revocation of contract of any contractor who pays less than the prevailing wage determined.

Requiring contractors for the construction, alteration and repair of any public building or public work in the United States to give a performance bond to protect the United States and an additional bond for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor on such work.

Increasing the number of subtitles in postal service by one for each six regular employes.

Raising vocational schools in District of Columbia to rank of junior high schools.

Five-day week with no reduction in pay for those employes of Bureau of Engraving and Printing who were not included in the 1935 law.

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ORNBURN WARNS AGAINST SPURIOUS UNION LABELS

Fraudulent Posters of "Union-Made" Goods Are Also in Circulation, A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department Official Charges.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A warning against fake "union labels" and unauthorized posters of "union-made" goods was issued here by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Several spurious labels are coming on the market as a by-product of the growth of soliciting advertising from union label manufacturers for a poster featuring union-made goods," Mr. Ornburn said, adding:

"Many inquiries are received by the Official Union Label Trades Department from legitimate manufacturers asking about this fake outfit.

"Because of the great popularity of the union label and the success of the department in its campaign to put an authentic union label, shop card and button, many imitators may be expected even in the near future.

"Labor unionists and friends are hereby warned to be sure that they are not buying from firms that display the authorized emblems for union label goods and union service.

"There is no guarantee of union labor standards and conditions nor assurance of quality unless the merchandise bears the adopted union labels issued by the American Federation of Labor to recognized national and international labor unions.

"The Union Label Trades Department will gladly send upon request a directory of genuine union labels, shop cards and buttons. Simply address, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C."